

[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 20th June, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftabi Panjab* of the 13th June publishes an article communicated by a correspondent on The European Congress. Circulation,
575 copies. the Eastern question. The writer argues that it is idle to base any strong hopes of the maintenance of peace between England and Russia upon the meeting of the Congress. The questions at issue between the two powers regarding the San Stefano treaty have all yet to be settled. Only the difficulties that stood in the way of the meeting of a Congress have been overcome. The reply of the Russian Government to Lord Salisbury's circular despatch was not at all reassuring. It is the belief of the Russian ministers that the advantages which they have extorted from the Porte are quite insignificant compared to the Russian losses and sacrifices in the late war. Besides, Prince Bismarck has been elected the President of the Congress. He is sure to favour the cause of Russia, whilst, on the other hand, the English ministers will protect British interests. In the face of these things

we cannot count upon a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulty.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhárá* of the 17th June, in a leader on the Berlin Congress, refers to those events which tend to a peaceful solution of the Eastern difficulty at the Congress, and also to those which are likely to act as incentives to war between England and Russia.

Circulation,
840 copies.

The question of the restoration of Berar to the Nizám.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 18th June, in commenting upon the question of the restoration of Berar to the Nizám, remarks that the province of Berar has much flourished under English administration. The province is in a much better state now than when it was under the administration of the Nizám. The Government of India reaps no profit from the administration of the province; all the surplus revenue goes to the treasury of the Nizám. It is impossible to expect that the administration of the province will be improved in any way if it passes into the hands of the Nizám. The people of Berar are quite satisfied with the present administration. And the repeated mooted of the Berar question in the public press is only a source of anxiety to them. They would be highly gratified if the Nizám were pleased to declare that the administration of the province would always remain in the hands of the Government of India as at present.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjumanī Panjab* of the 14th June, after publishing an Urdu translation of General Kaufmann's order imposing certain disabilities upon the Hindu settlers in Turkestan, remarks : The Russian Government declares that the object which the order has in view is the protection of the people from the exactions of usurers. To our thinking the order is a very unjust one. No Government, which has under its rule men belonging to different

The disabilities imposed by the Russian Government upon the Hindu settlers in Turkestan.

races, should issue any orders which may be favourable to one sect of the community and unfavourable to the other. Every wise Government should look with an eye of equality upon all classes of its subjects. All the civilised powers of Europe act upon this just principle. But Russia cannot yet be called a civilised power. The Russians practise tyranny and oppression wherever they go. Look at their oppressions in Poland, Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkestan, &c. But the policy of tyranny and oppression which Russia practises will not be eventually beneficial to her. We thank Heaven for having placed us under the just rule of the English who have always the welfare of all classes of their subjects at heart.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 14th June publishes an article in its correspondence columns, in which the writer speaks of the partiality of the European powers, especially the Russians, towards Christians. The following is an extract from the article :—Europe is remarkable for its civilisation and education. It is a general belief that Europeans love justice and are a kind hearted people. If the effect of that education and civilisation is that the man who has received that education and civilisation looks upon all persons, except those belonging to his own race and professing the same creed with him, as beings inferior to mankind, we bid adieu to that education and civilisation. If a man does not think of doing justice to any other people except those of his own race, of what use is that love of justice? Russia went to war with the Porte with the avowed object of redressing the wrongs to which its Christian subjects were subjected, and thus her motives were laudable in the eyes of all just and good hearted people. But are the other tribes, except the Christians, who live in Turkey, not human beings, so that nothing is being done for their welfare? Are they, as it were, a kind of immoveable property, so that any king who is strong

Circulation,
840 copies.

The partiality of European powers towards Christians.

may take possession of them without the least hesitation? Just as the European powers are busily engaged in devising measures for the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Porte, they should likewise, as a matter of justice, think of the welfare of the other subjects of the Porte also. The provinces of the Turkish empire are populated both by Christians and Musalmans. If the Christians are oppressed under the Turkish rule, the Musalmans will be oppressed when Christian rule is established there. In that case who will listen to the complaints of the oppressed Turks? When it is in contemplation to establish Christian rule in certain provinces of the Turkish empire for the good of the Christians, justice requires that similar arrangements should be also made for the good of the Musalman inhabitants of those provinces, but no one thinks of this. It is obvious that when the Christian subjects of the Porte are placed under a Christian prince, they will avenge their wrongs of past hundreds of years upon the Turks.

Circulation,
840 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 14th June says: A contemporary has written very strongly against the native chiefs. Our contemporay has omitted nothing which could possibly be urged against them.

The armies of the native States are, in the opinion of our contemporary, not only perfectly useless but a source of danger. Perhaps the state of the provinces of the Turkish empire has frightened our comtemporary. True, as long as the native States are under the protection of the Government of India, their armies are useless. There is not only no need for their maintenance, but they are an unnecessary burden upon the revenues of the States. But, if they are maintained, what danger can the Government of India apprehend from them? They are not in such a state of efficiency that the Government need be afraid of them. But, on the contrary, they

may be of real service to the Government in an emergency, as was the case in the mutiny. Thus there seems to be no urgent necessity for the disarmament of the native States. Besides the measure will be attended with certain evil results. It will be a source of grief to the whole native population of India, because it will be regarded by the people as a measure calculated to lower the prestige of the native chiefs in the eyes of the whole world. It will also be a source of grief to the native chiefs themselves, because they will be deprived of the external sign of their independence. Their subjects will no longer fear them. They will not be in a position to render any aid to the Government in times of difficulty, as they are now. It does not become the paramount English power to follow the advice of our contemporary. Our Government should adopt the policy of Akbar and not of Aurangzeb.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 16th June publishes an Urdu translation of an article headed "The disarmament of the native chiefs," which appeared in the *Indian Echo* of the 3rd June, a native paper published in English at Calcutta. The article is as follows :—The policy of the Government has undergone a change both in Europe and Asia. When the proceedings of Lord Beaconsfield have effected a change in the European policy, we must necessarily expect a change in the policy of the Government of India. The following is a brief account of the work done by the Government during the last two years. (Here the editor of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* parenthetically remarks that the *Indian Echo* has, at this place, described the results of those proceedings of the Government in strong terms, and that therefore he has omitted to translate this portion of the article.) Immediately after the famine was over the salt tax was enhanced, and the license tax introduced which effects both the rich and the poor classes with the exception of the official classes. The duties on imported goods were abolished in

Circulation,
150 copies.

order to impose new taxes upon the people. The Revenue Jurisdiction and the Forest Acts were extended to affect the private rights of individuals. The rates of stamp duties were increased. The Civil and the Criminal Procedure Codes were amended, and the powers of officers increased. The Indian Arms Act was enacted, which is a proof of the want of confidence on the part of the Government in its faithful native subjects. The Government* expressed its unwillingness to give effect to the rules regarding the admission of natives to the civil service by nomination. Higher education was discouraged, and some colleges abolished. The land revenue was increased. The Indian Dramatic Performance Act was enacted. A strict law has been passed for the control of the vernacular press. These acts on the part of the Government prove that the ideas of the Government and of the officers have undergone an obvious change.

Now the Government has turned its attention towards the native chiefs. It is therefore contemplating the disarmament of the native States. The *Englishman* of last Saturday informs us that the Supreme Government has addressed a despatch to the local Governments on the subject. Alas! the evil star rules our destiny, so that our good intentions are misinterpreted into disloyalty and sedition. (Here the writer gives a summary of the despatch in question as it appeared in the *Englishman*).

The cry for war in England arises from a desire to preserve the force of treaties, the violation of which calls upon the English minister to go to war. But treaties in India are discarded when they cease to serve one's purpose. Is not this act (*i. e.*, the disarmament of native States) on the part of the Government of India opposed to the treaty stipulations which exist between the native chiefs and the Government. In fact, the scheme of Mr. Wellington, Sir Thomas Moore, and

* This sentence is not clearly expressed in Urdu.

Sir John Malcolm that the *status quo* of the native chiefs should be maintained is final and sufficient.

In the mutiny the Maharaja Sindhia, the Nizam, and other chiefs placed their lives and their States at the disposal of the Government. And only the other day they offered the services of their troops to the Government for foreign service. The disbandment of their troops is the reward which they have received from the Government.

After publishing the above article the *Qaisar ul-Akhbár* adds a well-known Urdu verse, which means whatever comes from the hands of a friend is good or beneficial.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 15th June, in reference to the question of the disarmament of the native States, remarks:—If it is really the intention of the Government to reduce the numerical strength of the armies of native States, it is not right on our part to declare that the measure will be injurious to the native chiefs in any way. The English Government being the paramount power in India, the entire responsibility of the protection of feudatory chiefs and their subjects devolves upon it. If the Government wishes that the native chiefs should only retain a small number of troops which may be sufficient for the internal purposes of their States, and is willing to undertake the entire responsibility of the protection of their States against external foes, the natives have no cause for anxiety and distrust.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* of the 16th June says that the native coins of native chiefs have their own mints from States. Their coins are current only in their own several States, and the coins of no State are current in British India. But the new coins of the Alwar State are also current in British territories in India. Thus many people are of opinion that if all the native chiefs were

Circulation,
150 copies.

Circulation,
215 copies.

to have their coins made at a Government mint like the Alwar State, a uniform currency would be introduced which would immensely facilitate commercial transactions, and the fame of the native chiefs also would be highly increased because their coins would be current throughout India. It is a mistake to suppose that the adoption of the coins of the Alwar type on the part of the native chiefs does in any way affect their independence.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Almorah Akhbár* of the 15th June calls upon the Government to adopt some measures for agriculture in India. The improvement of agriculture in India. The Government no doubt publishes the weather and crop reports and the rates of prices in official Gazettes. The irrigation works are constructed. The Government has also established a separate department of agriculture and commerce. But in spite of all this, no signs of any improvement in agriculture are visible. There appears to us to be two reasons why no improvement has yet been made. *First*, all matters relating to agriculture published in the *Government Gazette* and the annual reports of the department of agriculture and commerce are published only in English, and thus very few persons have the means of becoming acquainted with their contents. *Secondly*, the Government has neither published any good treatise on agriculture which may be of use to the cultivators, nor has it encouraged the use of the improved implements of husbandry among them.

Circulation,
840 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th June, referring to the question of the establishment of reformatories in India for adult criminals. The establishment of reformatories in India for adult convicts which was discussed at a meeting of the Social Science Association of Bengal held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 23rd May, rejoices to see that since the establishment of British rule in India, the country is

blessed with the introduction of useful institutions of the West. The object which the committee has in view is that juvenile offenders should be sent to reformatories instead of to prisons. During the period of their incarceration they should be taught some industrial art, so that when they are released on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, they may be able to earn their livelihood by fair and legal means. The result of the establishment of reformatories will be that those men who would otherwise practise illegal means for obtaining their livelihood, will be able to do so by fair means and the offences of stealing and cheating will vanish from the country. In the end the writer suggests that the children of poor men who subsist on alms should be also admitted into the proposed reformatories.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the

Circulation,
150 copies.

The indifference of the Government towards the improvement of agriculture.

15th June republishes an article from the *Arunodaya*, a vernacular paper of Tanna, Bombay Presidency, in which

the writer complains of the indifference of the Government towards the improvement of agriculture. The writer, after pointing out the importance of agriculture, and referring to the absolute dependence of cultivation upon an abundant and seasonable rainfall, proceeds to remark: Thus in every country it is the duty of the king and the people to improve agriculture, and to ensure a good supply of water in the rainy season. Many of our fellow countrymen are in these days striving to make our country rich and happy. But have they done anything towards improving land cultivation and ensuring an abundant supply of water during the rains? The rulers repeatedly say that they heartily wish for our well-being and that of our country. They have undoubtedly done many things for our good. But have they paid sufficient attention to the subject in question? The abundant fall of rain depends upon the existence of large forests. But in

spite of this the Government has adopted measures for cutting the forests. The Government, instead of looking upon the preservation of forests as necessary to a good rainfall, is only bent upon securing a good income from the forest department. The duty of the Government, which wishes to improve the condition of the people, ought to be to enquire whether anything is left or not to the ryot after paying the rent, whether the land is improving or deteriorating, and whether the peasantry are thriving or becoming poorer and poorer every day, and not to exact revenue with severity from the peasantry, to realise revenue instalments even at a time of the failure of crops, to compute the value of imports and exports, and to try the experiment whether half pound or one pound of grain will be a sufficient ration for a man or not.

In the end the writer remarks that in order to ascertain whether cultivation is sufficiently remunerative to the agricultural classes or not, Sir Richard Temple should have a plot of land cultivated on behalf of the Government and see what profit is derived from it.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circalation,
75 copies,

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Delhi, of the 15th June, after referring

The non-payment of the price of the *Safir-i-Hind* by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi to the proprietor. to the fact that the deputy commissioner of Lucknow takes in copies of vernacular newspapers published in Lucknow to see that the provisions

of Act IX. of 1878 are not violated by any of them, and pays for the papers, remarks: In our city the commissioner and the deputy commissioner take copies of local newspapers from a long time previous to the enactment of Act IX. of 1878, but they have not yet paid the price of the papers.

A correspondent of the *Astáb-i-Panjab* of the 13th June Circulation,
575 copies.

Extravagance in marriage expenses is the cause of the poverty of India. argues that extravagance in marriage expenses on the part of natives is one of the chief causes of their poverty.

The *Anwár-ul-Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 13th June, in its Circulation,
100 copies.

Distress from high prices at Lucknow. local news columns, complains that since the last few days the grain-dealers have again raised prices. Crowds of famine-stricken people who have come in from the neighbouring villages are seen in the bazar begging alms from morning till midnight.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th June Circulation,
840 copies.

A proposed scheme ameliorating the condition of the talukdars of Oudh. attempts to show how incompetent some of the talukdars of Oudh are to manage their estates owing to their ignorance. The result of this is that they are heavily involved in debt, and their estates are being placed under the management of the court of wards. The writer says that a rāís of Kheri has suggested the following scheme for ameliorating the condition of this description of talukdars :—A committee consisting of well educated and able men should be established in each district of Oudh for the well-being of the talukdars of the district. Some officers of the district should be also appointed members of the committee. Any talukdar who finds himself unable to manage his estate satisfactorily, may place it under the management of the committee, if he pleases.

The *Jalwa Tur*, Meerut, of the 16th June publishes the Circulation,
100 copies.

The non-payment of subscription by the Nawab Shams-ul-Umra Amir Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad to the proprietor of the *Jalwa Tur*. letter which Rái Ganeshi Lal, the proprietor of the *Prince of Wales' Gazette* and the *Jalwa Tur*, Meerut, has received from the Resident of Hyderabad. The letter is as follows:—

MEMO.

In reply to his letter No. 823, of the 9th instant, regarding the subscription due by the Nawab Shams-ul-Umra Amir Khan Bahadur on account of subscription for the paper therein referred to, Mr. Rai Ganeshi Lal is informed that the Resident is unable to interfere in the matter.

By order, &c.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,

The 17th May, 1878.

C. PRINGERS,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz*, Moradabad, of the 14th June, praises

The prohibition of cock-fighting in Moradabad. the magistrate of Moradabad for putting a stop to the cruel sport of cock fighting at that place.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th June (received on the 15th June) publishes the translation of an article of the *Times* regarding the prevalence of distress between Nimuch and Nasirabad.

"The divine wrath upon the natives." It is as follows:— We exceedingly regret to state that the natives are dying of starvation between Nimach and Nasirabad. The mortality is so great that there is no one to bury the dead bodies. Two European gentlemen saw with their own eyes two female corpses lying at a short distance from the royal road. They saw jackals tearing and eating the corpses and dragging the disjointed legs.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Sajir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 15th June, publishes an article communicated by one Munshi Kashi Nath on widow marriage among the Hindus. The writer

says that Pandit Iswar Chandar Vidyá Ságar of Calcutta, who is well versed in Sanskrit literature, has proved by means of arguments based on the Vedas and

The need of the introduction of the custom of widow marriage among the Hindus.

Puráns that widow marriage is legal according to the Hindu religion, and that the custom prevailed among the Hindus in ancient times. The writer exhorts the Hindus to revive the good custom, and to put an end to the miseries and sufferings to which the young Hindu widows are at present exposed.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar of the 15th June protests against the practice of the municipal committee of Amritsar of levying a tax even upon those articles which a man imports for his own use and not for sale.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 17th June agrees with the *Indian Mirror* in condemning the practice of killing pariah dogs in public streets and thoroughfares, which is very disgusting to the feelings of the public. The dogs should be kept at some secluded place.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Darakshan* (a sectarian Muhammadan organ of Delhi) of the 11th June criticises the *Núr-i-Afshan*. An article that appeared in the *Núr-i-Afshan* (a sectarian Christian organ of Ludhiana) of the 6th June. The *Núr-i-Afshan* of the 6th June states that some men fancy that the question of deposing the Sultan from the throne, and of making some other arrangements for the administration of the Turkish empire, may be mooted at the Congress. If the Congress decide to make those provinces of the Turkish empire which have become independent since the late Russo-Turkish war again subject to the rule of the Porte, and to restore all those powers to the Porte in Europe which it possessed before the late war, this will be an act of injustice on the part of the Congress. The late war was undertaken by Russia simply to free the Christian inhabitants of Turkey from tyranny and oppression. If they are unfortunately again placed under the rule of the Porte, they will be exposed to still greater oppressions than before, &c., &c.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Darakshan*, after quoting the above extract, remarks : O holy God ! these men (*i. e.*, the Christian missionaries, the editor of the *Nur-i-Afshan* being Rev. Mr. A. P. Kelso) have now become so proud that they believe that it is as easy to dethrone a king like the Sultan of Turkey as to deprive Mulhar Rao or Wajid Ali Shah of his powers. Now it only remains for them to lay claim to be as powerful as the Almighty. At present the *Padri Sahib* (the editor of the *Nur-i-Afshan*) is in an ecstasy of joy at the ruin of Islam. But when the Musalmans become more powerful than the Christians (literally, when the weather or season is changed), he may have occasion to be extremely aggrieved. The sufferings of the Musalmans at the hands of the Christians within the last three hundred years stand unparalleled in the history of the world. From this we must try to realise the forbearance of Heaven who has so long checked his wrath.

With reference to the proposed sale of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*

The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, a vernacular newspaper of Lahore. by the proprietor (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 23rd May, 1878, page 449), the *Safir-i-Hind* and the

Koh-i-Nur have published articles communicated by their Lahore correspondents condemning the *Rahbar-i-Hind*. The writers regard it a mere pretext on the part of the proprietor to say that he is going to stop the paper owing to Act IX of 1878. They do not believe that the circulation of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* is as large as five hundred and odd copies, as stated by the proprietor. The proprietor has, in their opinion, tried to increase the importance of the paper in the eyes of the public by declaring its circulation to be above 500 copies.

(*N. B.*—The *Koh-i-Nur* and the *Safir-i-Hind* are not in good terms with the *Rahbar-i-Hind*.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CHIPT.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	CIRCULATION.
							(541)	
1	<i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... June 13th & 17th	Faqir Muhammad,	575 copies.
2	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	...	Ditto	... Weekly	... 14th	... June 18th	respectively.
3	<i>Akhbar-i-'Alam</i>	... Meerut	...	Ditto	... Ditto	... 15th	... Muhammad Abdul	135 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-A'm</i>	... Lahore	...	Ditto	... Ditto	... 12th	... Rahman.	90 " 1,050 copies (in-
							... Mokand Ram	cluding 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	... Ditto	... 16th	... Puran Chand	112 copies.
6	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	...	Ditto	... Ditto	... "	... Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	100 "
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Ga-zette.</i>	Aligarh	...	Urdu-Engg.	Bi-weekly	... 15th & 18th,	" 17th & 20th Hafiz Abdur Razzaq.	264 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
								respectively.
8	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	... Ditto	... 16th	... Sada Nand	60 "
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Sháhjahán-pur.	Urdu	... Ditto	... "	... 18th	33 "
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	...	Weekly	... Ditto	... 14th	... Chandan Lal	135 " 406 copies (in-
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	...	Ditto	... Ditto	... "	cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
								100 copies.
12	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	... 13th	... "	... Fateh Muhammad,	

List of papers examined—(continued.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	CIRCULATION.
13	Bharat Baedha	... Aligarh	Hindi. Eng - lish,	Weekly	... June 14th	1878.	Tota Ram	... 150 copies.
14	Bostan-ul-Ashqin	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... 7th	... " 14th	" 14th	Raj Bahadur.	"
15	Dabda bah Qaisri	... Bareilly	Ditto	... 15th	... " 18th	" 18th	Muhammad Husein	"
16	Dabda bah Sikandri,	... Rampur	Ditto	... 17th	... " 19th	" 19th	Khan.	"
17	Guldustah Shorâ	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... 18th	... " 16th	" 16th	Fateh Muhammed,	125 "
18	Gwalior Gazette	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	... 9th	... " 15th	" 15th	Najaf Khan	... 125 "
19	Jaipur Akhbar (Raj- putana).	... Jaipur	Urdu	... 14th	... " 19th	" 19th	Najaf Khan	... 125 "
20	Jadeah Tûr	... Meerut	Ditto	... 16th	... " 18th	" 18th	Rai Ganeshi Lal	100 "
21	Kârnâmah	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... 17th	... " 20th	" 20th	Muhammad Yaqub,	300 "
22	Kavi Vachan Sudhâ,	... Benares	Hindi	... 18th	... " 19th	" 19th	Gopi Nath	275 "
23	Khair Khwâh-i-Alam,	... Delhi	Urdu	... 18th	... " 16th	" 16th	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	135 "
24	Khair Khwâh-i-Hind,	... Ditto	Ditto	... 16th	... " 17th	" 17th	Maha Narain	150 "
25	Khair Khwâh-i-Oudh,	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... 15th	... " 18th	" 18th	Khairati Lal	30 "
26	Khair Khwâh-i-Pan- jab.	... Gujranwa- la	Ditto	... "	... " 19th	" 19th	Divan Chand	625 "
27	Khorashid-i-Alam	... Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly Ditto	... " 17th	" 17th	Jawad Ali	180 "
28	Koh-i-Nur	...	Ditto	... " 16th	... " 18th	" 18th	Abdulla Khan	540 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
29	Lama-i-Nur	... Jaunpur	Ditto	... " 16th	... " 18th	" 18th	Abdulla Khan	50 copies.

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	CIRCULATION.
53 Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Urdu	... Weekly	June 15th	1878.	Bishan Sarup ...	195 copies.
54 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	... Ditto	" 10th	June 18th	Lal Singh ...	160 "
55 Sajir-i-Bukhān	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	... Ditto	" 12th	" 15th	Ram Pashad ...	100 "
56 Safr-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	... Ditto	" 15th	" 17th		
57 Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	" 10th	" 10th		
58 Sayyid-al-Akhbar	... Ditto	Hindi-Urdu;	Tri-monthly	" 18th	" 18th		
59 Shab-i-Tur	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	" 17th	" 17th		
60 Shabha Chintak	Hindi	Ditto	... Ditto	" 18th	" 18th		
61 Sohail Hind	Meerut	Urdu	... Ditto	" 18th	" 18th		
62 Tolfsah-i-Kashmir	Jummu	Ditto	... Ditto	" 12th	" 20th		
63 Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	... Ditto	" 9th & 16th,	" 16th		
64 Urdu Akhbar (Akols)	Ditto	Urdu	... Ditto	" 8th & 15th,	June 14th & 20th		
65 Vakil-i-Hindustán	Amritsar,	Ditto	... Ditto	" 16th	" respectively.	Ditto	100 "
66 Vrit Dhara	Dhár	Marathi	... Ditto	" 17th	" 18th	Babu Ishán Chand	260 "
						Dar, Rám Chand Bal-	175 "
						vant.	

ALLAHABAD: {
The 24th June, 1878.

PRIYAK DAS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.